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[Feb. 21, 1862. 12.]

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[Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.]

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Section 17. That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities to assess and levy a tax for the payment of such appropriations as may have been, or may hereafter be, made by such authorities for the relief of volunteers, or their families, or for the relief of volunteers that have been, or may be received, in the service of the State or the United States, in the present emergency of the country. Provided, That such assessment shall not in any one year exceed two and one-half mills upon the dollar of the taxable property of such county. Provided, That all taxes hereforeforth hereby or moneys borrowed by Commissioners or municipal authorities, are hereby validated.

W. H. MARSHALL,

W. M. GARDNER,

E. P. MEYER,

Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTERS, Clerk.

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GEORGE W. CHILDS,

Publisher, 628 and 630 Chestnut St., Phila.

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April 28, 1862.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT, or CAP can be accommodated by calling at

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DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, &c.

SHICKS.

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WAR NEWS.

The Compiler.

NORFOLK EVACUATED!

The Merrimac Blown Up and Burned!

Fowlers MONROE May 10, 12 o'clock at night.—Norfolk is ours, and also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard.

Gen. Wool, having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby Point, about 9 o'clock this morning commenced his march to Norfolk with 5,000 men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the General.

About 5 miles from the landing place, a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tanner's creek. After a discharge of companies of infantry, the rebels burned the bridge. This compelled our forces to march around five miles farther. At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens and the city formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and we now possess possession.

General Veale is in command as military governor. The city and navy yard were not burnt. The fire which have been seen for some hours proved to be the wooden fire.

General Wool, with Secretary Chase, remained about 11 o'clock to-night.

The Merrimac is still off Sewell's Point.

Commodore Rogers' expedition was heard from this afternoon, ascending the James river.

The reports from General McClellan are favorable.

Gen. W. M. STANTON.

Fowlers MONROE May 11.—The Hon. R. B. Watson, A. S. of the city of W.

The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels at two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock.

The explosion took place at the time stated. It is said to have been a grand sight by those who witnessed it.

The Monitor, Steeves, and the gunboats have been up towards Norfolk.

The evacuation of Norfolk was fully confirmed in Tuesday's papers.

The delegation of citizens whom Gen. Wool on his approach to the city was headed by Mr. Ladd, the mayor, who secured from the Federal commander a pledge that private property should be respected, and that the usual business avocations should go on unimpeded.

As soon as Gen. Wool, the military governor, was established in his headquarters at the custom-house, he issued a proclamation in accordance with these arrangements. Although intense excitement prevailed in the city during the day, there was no outbreak, and the only demonstration shown was the hearty feelings of the people as occurred at night when a hundred or more vessels lying in the harbor were burned.

The navy yard at Portsmouth was also burned, and the dry dock greatly damaged, but this was probably done before the Federal troops entered Norfolk. The Confederate fortifications at Sewell's Point, Craney Island and the river batteries were all taken possession of and garrisoned by Federal troops. Gen. Wool's official report states that two hundred guns were captured, and a large amount of shells and ammunition. The destruction of the Merrimac was fully confirmed. She was first run ashore and then blown up. President Lincoln cut himself super-intended the landing of the troops at Portsmouth and at the batteries. He returned to Washington on Monday.

FROM GEN. HALLECK.

Skirmish near Farmington.

Cairo, May 11.—Steamers have arrived from Pittsburg Landing with news to noon of Saturday. No general engagement had taken place. On Thursday the second battalion of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major McRae, accompanied Gen. Palmer from Farmington on a reconnoissance of the enemy's position. When about two miles out the scouts who had been sent in advance came back and reported a force of rebel infantry ambushed in the woods on both sides of the road leading from Farmington to Corinth. After consultation the Federal force advanced for the purpose of ascertaining the rebel strength, and were surrounded, but cut their way through the rebels, who had formed a line on the road, and made their way back to camp, bringing off the body of the major who was killed, and four of their men who were wounded. A deserter, who came in subsequently, says the rebels lost 40 killed and wounded and missing, of whom a lieutenant colonel and captain were killed.

On Friday rebel Gen. Bragg's division attacked Gen. Paine in his position, two miles beyond Farmington. A sharp engagement followed, our men fighting bravely and making several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter. Large reinforcements of rebels having subsequently arrived, our troops returned to Farmington. We lost nearly 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners. No further particulars have been received.

Chicago, May 14.—A special "dispatch" from Cairo to the Tribune says advances from Pittsburg Landing with news to noon of Saturday. No general engagement had taken place. On Thursday the second battalion of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major McRae, accompanied Gen. Palmer from Farmington on a reconnoissance of the enemy's position.

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Gen. Lovell has joined Beauregard with 30,000 men.

THE BATTLE AT WILLIAMSBURG.

A letter from Williamsburg, Va., in the Philadelphia Press, under date of the 8th instant, contains the following:

WHAT TO THE BATTLE FIELD.

To day I took a walk over the battle field. All the dead had been buried, and the trees bore evidences of the terrible fire that was poured into the forest to drive the rebels from their cover. Limbs were cut off an ax, while muskets, rifles, cannon balls, and fragments of shell had buried itself in a small tree, and then failed to explode.

The official log of the Excelsior Brigade, also, is 773 dead, wounded, and missing.—The first regiment of this brigade lost nine out of twenty-seven officers who went into the fight. Five of its captains were killed and two wounded, one fatally. The regiment numbered 800 men, and now musters but 300. This is but one instance. Many other regiments suffered a similar fate. The loss of the Excelsior Brigade is thought to be as great as that of the "Excelsior." They were in that action all day, and Gen. Patterson is said to have fought them splendidly.

A number of petitions from citizens of Maryland, praying the immediate repeal of the bill to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, were presented in Congress last week. We doubt whether any notice will be taken of them. Abolition will make the most of its short reign.

Gen. Sherman M. Booth, the Abolitionist, was treated to a shower of unmerciful eggs while speaking at Beaver Dam, (Wis.) recently.



SHAM PHILANTHROPY.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in a late speech on the everlasting negro question, makes the following candid admission as to the prejudice against the negro that exists among the people he represents:

"In the State where I live, we do not like negroes. We do not dislike our dislike. As my friend from Indiana (Mr. Wright) said yesterday, the whole people of the *border* States are for reasons, whether correct or not, opposed to having any negroes among them; and that principle or prejudice has been engrained in the legislation of nearly all the north-western States.

Now, what a confession of gross inconsistency—an admission of the sham philanthropy of Black Republicanism, do these few words convey! Here is a party which has its origin in sectional hatred; which carried that hatred to such an extreme that civil war was the bloody fruit; which would abolish the State Governments of the South, and reduce them to the dependent condition of Territories; which would discard the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, and make the mere will of an accidental Congressional majority the absolute power; all for the sake of giving freedom to the slaves; while, at the very same time, one of its prominent representatives, in his place in the Senate, publicly declares that they are unfit for freedom, and that the very people for whom he speaks, have practically so decided, by passing laws to keep these slaves, when liberated, out of the free States that they inhibit! We are the arrant hypocrites and monstrous impotency of abolition Republicanism ever more glaringly exposed!

The object of the Democratic party—which does not seek to conceal its identity by plausible names, and scorns to fight behind masked batteries—is to restore the Union as it was! There can be but two parties at the next election—the party that stands upon the broad platform of the Constitution, and the abolition party. The one will comprise all the Democrats and conservative men in the country. The other will be composed of Abolitionists, and slave-patriots, with a slight sprinkling of like-minded Democrats of the John Brown pattern. The Democratic party will seek to restore the Union upon its ancient basis. This other party (we do not know precisely what to call it, as it has not been baptized yet) will seek purposes as various as its component parts. Abolitionism, however, must necessarily be its life and soul, while it will be the common refuge of plunderers who will seek its protection as a covering for their transgression. Who can doubt which party desires the welfare of the country, and which must prove the most substantial supporters of the Government? The Democratic party is as right in the Constitution and must triumph.—*Editor of Union.*

What the Democratic party should not be divided—why the fundamental principles it was organized to maintain are now more necessary for the preservation of our liberties, of the Constitution and of the Union, than at any previous period of our national history. Starting with the immortal truths enunciated in Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural, it is little more than elaboration of those principles and their application to the existing condition of public affairs.

The passages in relation to supporting the Government are peculiarly happy and conclusive. The Democratic party is summoned to surrender its organization in a means of "supporting the Government."

It has always supported the Government, and will always continue to do so. But it

understands this obligation in a different sense from its adversaries. We support the Government when we conform to the Constitution, obey the laws and discharge all our duties as citizens in fidelity. If

those appointed to administer the Government do wrong; we are not bound to sustain them in evil doing. Nay, fidelity to the Government demands that we should denounce every departure from its fundamental principles. Loyalty in this free country does not require slavish subordination to individuals. Men in power are not our kingly rulers, they are the servants of the people; and it is the right and the duty of the people to hold them to a strict accountability in the performance of the trust temporarily committed to them. This is not the sense in which our opponents want us to "support the Government." They demand that we shall acquiesce in what the Administration does wrong as well as in what it does right. Supporting the Government with them is to applaud the incarceration of citizens in battles without warrant of law—to remain passive spectators of results upon the Constitution—to stand by without a murmur of disapproval while the mock-patriots perpetrate enormous frauds upon the Treasury—to approve of negro emancipation and the population of the Northern States by an alien and offensive race—and to give the revolutionists and anarchists in Congress undivided opportunity to work out their inane doctrines, to the destruction of the Union and the liberty of the citizen. This is not supporting the Government. It is helping to destroy it. The Democratic party will support the Government in a higher and better sense, and maintain its integrity upon the ancient basis of the Constitution and the principles announced by great founder—*Thomas Jefferson.*

Of course this address will be denounced by the Republicans as the production of disloyal "Breckinridge Democrats;" it is only necessary to say that the first name attached to it is William A. Richardson, of Illinois, the confidential and ardent friend of Stephen A. Douglas; and that at least two thirds of the signers were supporters of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. No man who knows the principles which Mr. Douglas advocated during his lifetime can doubt that, if he had been living, his name would have appeared first upon this address.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN IOWA.

On the 5th instant the charter election took place at Des Moines, Iowa, and resulted in the choice of a Democratic mayor and 12 out of 14 councilmen. At the last election the Republicans had a large majority. At the charter election at Ottumwa, Iowa, on the same day, the Democrats carried nearly all the city offices.

It is stated that the mass of the Illinois soldiers have gone in strong for the new constitution of that State, which puts all sorts of disabilities upon negro residents.

In view of such exhibition of feeling by the soldiery, the Legislature of Ohio is said to have adjourned without making any provision for taking the votes of the soldiers of that State for members of Congress, &c., at the autumn elections. This will probably be remembered by them when they shall finally reach home. From far and near the votes of soldiers, numbers of leading abolitionists express the hope that the war will not close for a year, because that continued disturbances will render all slave property so insecure as to be valueless.

The colored people of Boston, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions denouncing compulsory colonization, and declaring that when they wish to leave, they will go of their own accord and at their own expense; also that they don't intend to leave the United States.

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Gen. Simon Cameron, late Secretary of War, and recently appointed Minister to Russia, left New York on Wednesday week, in the steamer Persia, for Europe, with his family, and Bayard Taylor, his Secretary of Legation, bound for St. Petersburg. The Patriot & Union predicts that Cameron will return before the next meeting of the Legislature.

The repugnance of that soldier to the service of the country, expressed the hope that the war will not close for a year, because that continued disturbances will render all slave property so insecure as to be valueless.

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Gen. Godey's Lady's Book for June is already on our table, and is fully up to its character for beauty and utility. The double colored fashion plate is a splendid affair, and the whole "make up" is such as will be sure to please. In the language of a contemporary "it is pure in its pages, and peerless in its embellishment."

If Senator Wade's theory is correct, that the Constitution is suspended, we should like to know what Congress is but an irregular mass meeting? It has got no power to do that, nor does it draw from the Constitution, and if the Constitution is suspended, the functions of Congress and the President are suspended.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

Gen. Sherman M. Booth, the Abolitionist, was treated to a shower of unmerciful eggs while speaking at Beaver Dam, (Wis.) recently.

SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

The House of Representatives on Monday last passed, by a vote of 85, nays 50, the bill introduced and engrossed by Mr. Lovvior, of Illinois, which declares that slavery in involuntary servitude shall hereafter cease and be prohibited forever in all the Territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, very properly called this bill an act to carry out the Chicago platform. It is entirely a partisan measure, of no practical value, and was no doubt intended to act as a irritant upon the Union men of the border States.

In the State where I live, we do not like negroes. We do not dislike our dislike. As my friend from Indiana (Mr. Wright) said yesterday, the whole people of the *border* States are for reasons, whether correct or not, opposed to having any negroes among them; and that principle or prejudice has been engrained in the legislation of nearly all the north-western States.

Now, what a confession of gross inconsistency—an admission of the sham philanthropy of Black Republicanism, do these few words convey! Here is a party which has its origin in sectional hatred; which carried that hatred to such an extreme that civil war was the bloody fruit; which would abolish the State Governments of the South, and reduce them to the dependent condition of Territories; which would discard the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, and make the mere will of an accidental Congressional majority the absolute power; all for the sake of giving freedom to the slaves; while, at the very same time, one of its prominent representatives, in his place in the Senate, publicly declares that they are unfit for freedom, and that the very people for whom he speaks, have practically so decided, by passing laws to keep these slaves, when liberated, out of the free States.

At the close of the last regular session of Congress several new territories were organized, without a clause prohibiting slavery; and that too when both Houses contained a Republican majority: We remember well (remarks the Patriot & Union) how some of the more moderate Republican journals pointed to this forbearance on the part of the majority as evidence that the Republicans were not disposed to engraft their peculiar territorial theories upon acts of this description, when there was no reason to apprehend the further extension of slavery. If there was reason at that time for being satisfied with the practical freedom of the territories, without re-enacting the decree of Providence as *David Wethers* once styled such prohibitory legislation, the reason is much stronger now. But unhappily for the country, Congress is completely under the control of a class of fanatics, who can comprehend nothing, and legislate for nothing but the negro. If he does not come in naturally, they drag him in by the wool of his head.

Now we have been treated to a great many lectures about the necessity of forming a new party, and party platforms, in this crisis of our country's fate; and the contention is found in the fact that Congress spends more time in enacting into effect the doctrines of the Chicago platform than in preparing for the prosecution of the war, and ultimate prostration of the Union. The time employed in applying this irritant to the old sore of slavery in the territories, was worse than wasted. In the first place there are no territories of the United States, to which this law would be applicable; and in the next place its execution must be legally impossible so long as the Dred Scott decision stands unreversed.

WHAT IS LOST BY MEDDLING.

We begin to realize how much has been lost to the Union since the change of McClellan's programme after he reached the seat of war. The Boston *Advertiser*, a Republican paper, presents the case clearly in the following paragraph:

How far in the plan which Gen. McClellan has been compelled to proceed in view of the fact that he is inferior to that which he proposed to execute is now shown by the results. The genius of the plan is lost which the General proposed to the Government, with the expectation that the rebels would not be able to stand up to it. The time employed in applying this irritant to the old sore of slavery in the territories, was worse than wasted. In the first place there are no territories of the United States, to which this law would be applicable; and in the next place its execution must be legally impossible so long as the Dred Scott decision stands unreversed.

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Why the Rebels Escaped?

The New York *World* answers this question in the following emphatic terms:

But why were the rebels permitted to escape from Yorktown at all? The answer is at hand, and the time has come when it should be made public. The *Rebel Army* has escaped only because Gen. McClellan's plan was interfered with, and in an essential particular up-set, by the Secretary of War. General McClellan proceeded down the Potowmack with the understanding that Gen. McDowell was to follow him with his corps, and arrived at the battle ground in time to oppose the rebels against Yorktown. He should have been defeated by the taking of Gloucester Point by McDowell. Had this plan been adhered to, retreat would have been impossible. It is the Secretary of War who is an *enemy* for the escape of Johnson's army—a *blunder* which has defrauded our brave soldiers of the glory of that valour and vigor which for which Mr. Stanton professes so much admiration.

We have reason to believe that the whole conspiracy against McClellan lies in a nutshell. McDowell's nephew of Secretary Chase, and he has had a clique in the Cabinet actively enlisted in his cause all along, the idea being to push him forward to the Chief Command of the Army over McClellan, although he is now, according to competent military judgment, further advanced than his master. It is to be hoped that we have sold the last of the species of wire-pulling in military circles.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:

It is not improper now to say that General McClellan's plan of the campaign of the peninsula was, when he got into position before Yorktown, to have McDowell cross the Rappahannock to the head of the Peninsula, and then to meet the rebels at the head of the rebel retreat that has now taken place. If this plan had been carried out, not a regiment of the rebel army at Yorktown would have escaped; but the plan was changed at Washington, after General McClellan got before Yorktown, and changed without his knowledge or consent. His enemies blame him now for letting the enemy get away, the very thing above all others that McClellan's plan, if followed, would have effectually prevented.

McClellan can easily obtain the applause of the Abolitionists. He may achieve no thing in military matters, but if the will run off, a darky or two from Virginia, he will be at once a great general, as Fremont is. McClellan will find still greater advantage in taking the negro motto. He can steal as much as he pleases. He and his friends can pocket the money, and still he will have hosts of admirers and apologists, who will insist on his title to the highest military and civil honors, although he may never show, by words or acts, any capacity in war or peace!

Nothing to Choose Them.—Up to the time when the administration identified itself fully with the abolitionists, by destroying slavery in the District of Columbia, the loyal men in the Border States were hopeful of a speedy suppression of the rebellion, the preservation of the Union and returning peace and prosperity, but since then, they are without hope and know not where to look for succor. They have nothing to offer them—nothing to hope for—nothing to look forward to with joy, since abolition has forced the administration to falsify its pledges and drive them from its support by invading their rights. A dark and gloomy future is now before them and they are in the depths of despondency.—*Frederick Union.*

Hourglass and Sore Throat.—This unpleasant and painful result of "Catching Cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of "Brown's Bronchial Tincture," or "Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence Singers and Public Speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.

We have found them of great service in allaying Bronchial Irritation, and in subduing hoarseness, produced by Colds, &c. Dr. Daniel W. *Ward's* *Elder of Zion's Herald*.

Portland.—Gov. Convin has, we learn, pardoned Messrs. Gould, Elbert, and Kaufman, who had been convicted at our last court for the false imprisonment of John Kennedy. By this pardon the defendants are relieved of the \$20 fine, but not the costs.—*Catholic Volunteer.*

The difference between rebellion and abolition is just the difference between a bold highwayman and a midnight assassin.

Communicated.

A dear old church stands close by the wood, where of have met the parson, and the good Sabbath mornings have we felt content.

Within its walls the hours we spent.

The sage Past^r seemed never to lag in his arduous task.

He responded and prayed until his heart beat.

His hands covered with many a silken thread.

To prove the piety of a son-silly one &c.

"A moving out" into the church had made his way.

The inattentive found ample means their time to begin.

For the feathered intruder sat trembling all the while.

Of those who then get for worship in this place Some of the converted ground claim but a narrow space;

They have gone, but their graves may yet be seen.

Marked with white stones and covered with green.

The walls of this church withstood both rain and storm.

And its stony in winter were ever warm.

Its painless, because dim, and dark its pure walls.

(An old man responded with children's speech.)

A new sight now meets our wondering eye.

A remodelled church now points its steeples to the skies.

Its seal newly painted white, and its frescoed walls.

Reminds us, methinks, of heavenly halls.

(May this river running swiftly to and fro,

Never more seen near the feet of those who

May no idler pencil ever again pollute the wall,

May they meet there for good, and get it once and all.

Now may all try the Sabbath school to re-organize.

Where children can meet of every caste and size.

This well but a mark stand strong and firm.

This must crumble, like all of man's work we are.

And to see lasting houses we must keep our hearts pure.

F. L. B. Littleton, May 18, 1862.

For the Compiler.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

I am composed of 37 letters.

My 15 8 18 19 6 20 4 9 is a Gottingen paper.

13 3 22 1 is a part of the body.

35 37 37 is an animal.

14 32 1 16 is part of the head.

25 1 16 was a distinguished Roman.

31 29 17 22 24 is a man's name.

34 19 5 is a young animal.

20 16 11 is part of a horse's foot.

22 23 17 21 waits for no man.

26 15 20 39 is an animal.

37 22 17 is a boy's nickname.

15 35 20 23 33 8 is a kind of cotton goods.

My whole is so.

MARSH CREEK.

THE MARKETS.

GOTTSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour.....4 75 to 5 00

White Wheat.....1 10 to 1 20

Red Wheat.....1 12 to 1 15

Corn.....42

Oats.....38

Barley.....42

Clover Seed.....4 12

Timothy Seed.....1 75 to 2 00

Flax Seed.....1 40

Plates of Paris.....7 00

Castor oil, per bag.....1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons.....5 37 to 5 50

Wheat.....1 32 to 1 45

Rye.....68 to 74

Corn.....58 to 60

Oats.....43

Barley.....5 00 to 5 25

Clover Seed.....2 00 to 2 25

Beet Cattle feed.....7 00 to 8 00

Hogs, per hundred.....4 25 to 5 00

Hay.....16 to 18 tole \$0

Whisky.....25 10 to 26

Gauze, Persian, per ton.....60 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from stores.....5 00

Do, from stores.....5 00

Wheat.....1 10 to 1 25

Rye.....65 to 68

Corn.....43

Oats.....43

Barley.....4 25

Clover Seed.....2 00 to 2 25

Timothy Seed.....2 00 to 2 25

Flax Seed.....1 40

Plates of Paris.....7 00

Castor oil, per bag.....1 00

Special Notices.

GARDNER & HEMMINGS'



List of Merchants

WITHIN the County of Adams, returned and classified by the undersigned, Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes, in accordance with the several Acts of Assembly for the year 1862-63, of Goods, Wares and Merchandise:

Borough of Gettysburg.

Names, Dols. Ots.

Fahnestock Brothers, 9 25 00

J. L. Schick, 11 15 00

Danner & Ziegler, 12 10 00

M. Spangler, 13 10 00

A. D. Buehler, 13 10 00

J. C. Pickering, 13 10 00

Joseph Arnold, 14 7 00

George Arnold, 14 7 00

Beyer & Son, 14 7 00

Miss McCrea, 14 7 00

Mrs. Mary Martin, 14 7 00

Mrs. Mary McAllister, 14 7 00

Philip Winter, 14 7 00

Cobain & Cui, 14 7 00

Jacobs & Brother, 14 7 00

Dr. Robert Horner, 14 7 00

John Gruel, 14 7 00

Scott & Son, 14 7 00

Mrs. Sophia Strouse, 14 7 00

M. Samson, 14 7 00

R. F. McIlheny, 14 7 00

George F. Kautleisch, 14 7 00

E. H. Minnig, 14 7 00

George Myers, 14 7 00

S. P. F. A. Agt., 14 7 00

Noebek & Martin, 14 7 00

Rowe & Brother, 14 7 00

H. E. Carr, 14 7 00

Codori & Gillespie, 14 7 00

E. Wisotzkey, 14 7 00

Diel, Brinkerhoff & Co., 14 7 00

John Hoke, 14 7 00

Sheats & Buehler, 14 7 00

Wm. E. Butle, 14 7 00

Joseph Sheely, 14 7 00

Samuel Faber, Agt., 14 7 00

A. W. Stoen, 14 7 00

George K. Keitel, 14 7 00

J. E. Smith, 14 7 00

C. W. GARDNER, 14 7 00

John Hoke, 14 7 00

John Dutter, 14 7 00

A. Helm, 14 7 00

John Gruel, 14 7 00

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHL, at \$1 75 per annum if paid strictly in advance—\$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrears are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Job PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampers Tinning Establishment—“COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE” on the sign.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. On Wednesday, the 28th day of May next, The subscriber, Assignee of WILLIAM S. JENKINS and Wife, will sell at Public Sale, at the residence of said Assignors, in Oxford township, Adams county, the following highly valuable Personal and Real Property, viz:

7 head of Superior Draught HORSES, 4 under six years; Mare and Colt; 29 head of COWS and YOUNG CATTLE, improved breeds, in good order, 3 CULLS, half Durham, one full grown; a lot of SHOATS, some 50 in number, about 6 months old, in thriving condition; 22 head of prime fat HOGS.

Also, a full assortment of Farming Implements, consisting of Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, 4 WAGONS, 1 One-horse do, Cart, Carriage, Sleigh, an excellent MOWER AND REAPER, Threshing Machine, with double shaker and horse power, Grain Drill, Corn Sheller, Harness, Chains, Log Chucks, &c.

Will be offered at the same time, A FULL LOT OF MACHINERY OF A FIRST-CLASS DISTILLERY, in good order, but little worn—Engine and Boiler, twenty horse power, as good as new—2 pair French Burr Mill Stones, nearly new, together with their fixtures; a Double Distilling Apparatus, which is fitting out first quality of whiskey. Persons wishing to buy the whole apparatus, could not fail to secure a bargain, as it will be sold at half its cost.

Also, THE BUILDINGS containing the Manufactory, together with Stock, Hogs, Pigs, Malt House, and a large Ware House, four stories high, put up lately, and containing in its structure a lot of very valuable materials, pine and oak lumber. The purchaser must remove all these buildings from the premises.

Will also be offered a lot of SUPERIOR WHISKEY, some common do; Grain by the bushel and Grain in the ground.

Also some HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE, a variety of articles, too tedious to mention.

At the same time will be offered, A RED LAND FARM, in Oxford township, Adams county, adjoining land of Joseph J. Smith, Joseph Lilly, and others, containing 225 Acres, more or less. The land is naturally of good quality. Some 4,000 or 5,000 bushels of Lime have been applied to it in the course of a few years, and plenty can be had within a mile. There is upon the Farm a large Two-story BRICK HOUSE, with back-building and out-buildings.

Also a HOUSE AND LOT, in Irishtown, the lot containing Half an Acre, and, beside the House, having Stable, Oven, Hog Pen, &c. thereon.

For Sale to commence at 9 o'clock, A. M., on said day, and to continue, from day to day, until all is sold. Attractive, and a credit of months with security, given by

JOHN L. JENKINS, Assignee.

April 28, 1862. 18

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to all KEROSENE. When a few cents more per gallon will burn twice with merit.

Only made by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

(Tele. 24, 1862.)

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER—All Kitchen

Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX.—SOAP is as easily made with it as

making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by

the Patentees, PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Feb. 24, 1862. 18

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE under-signed invite attention to their

large and well-grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete

assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES,

PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NE-
TARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and

Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS,

SPANISH CHESTNUTS, HAZELNUTS, &c.,

RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CUR-
BANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES of choice kinds, ASPARAGUS,

RHUBARB &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well

trained, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for

the Cemetery and lawn.

DECORATIVE TREES, for street planting,

and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES and FLOWERING SHRUBS,

BUSHES of various varieties, CAMELLIAS,

BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine,

and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

Catalogue mailed in all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,

Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1862. 18

Announcement

OF PARSON BROWNLAW'S BOOK.—The subscriber is about publishing a narrative of the perils, adventures, and sufferings of the Rev. W. G. Brownlow among the secessionists of Tennessee. The manuscript is nearly completed, and will be put to press forthwith. The appearance and typography of the work will be of the first class, and it will be fully and handomely illustrated, and a finely engraved steel portrait of the author.

As to its contents, we have no hesitation in saying that the public will be startled at this narrative of facts. It will lay bare the persecutions and cruelty which marked the development of the secession conspiracy in Tennessee, the disasters and the ruin with which it devastated communities once prosperous and sun-dried families once happy; more than all, it will expose the bad and reckless ambition, and the relentless bloodthirstiness, by which the ringleaders of the conspiracy were stimulated to their work of crime and treason.

The narrative is one of personal experiences. The author yourself for the accuracy of its statements. The public may therefore accept it as not only a reliable, but a peculiar chapter in the general history of the times; and we are confident that no more significant, startling, or instructive memorial of the rebellion, in its minute personal and social bearings, is now available.

The public are well aware that Mr. Brownlow is a bold-speaking man. In this narrative of his sufferings, composed mostly while confined in the jail at Knoxville, he has uttered his thoughts in language of extraordinary force and boldness, scathing his adversaries even while in their power, and appealing to his countrymen even from his cell with the urgency of a martyr.

It will be published in one volume, 12mo., fully illustrated, of about 400 pages, at \$1.25.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,

Publisher, 628 and 630 Chestnut St., Phila.

—BROWNLAW & WILSON, Agents for

Adams county, Bendersville, & Wilsons county.

April 28, 1862. 18

Question Asked and Answered.

WHY is it that H. G. CARR'S hats HOSIERY

so cheap for cash? Because buys for cash

and buys nothing but a good article, and sells

at a very short profit. Ladies and gentlemen,

give him a call. Don't forget the place.—

Right opposite the Bank, in York [Nov. 25.

GEORGE W. CHILDS,

628 and 630 Chestnut St., Phila.

—BROWNLAW & WILSON, Agents for

Adams county, Bendersville, & Wilsons county.

April 28, 1862. 18

Persons in want of a cheap and fashion- able HAT or CAP can be accommodated

by calling at

R. F. McILHENY'S.

D

ESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at

SCHICK'S.

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense

quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has

just received. Costs nothing to look.

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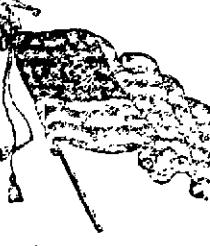
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PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashion-
able HAT or CAP can be accommodated

WAR NEWS. The Compiler.

NORFOLK EVACUATED!

OUR FLAG!



The Merrimac Blown Up and Burned!

Fortress Monroe, May 10. 12 o'clock at night.—Norfolk is ours, and also Portsmouth and the Navy Yard.

Gen. Wool, having completed the landing of his forces at Willoughby Point, about 9 o'clock this morning, commenced his march to Norfolk with 5,000 men.

Secretary Chase accompanied the General.

About 5 miles from the landing place, a rebel battery was found on the opposite side of the bridge over Tamer's creek. After a few discharges of companies of infantry, the rebels burned the bridge. This compelled our forces to march around five miles farther. At five o'clock in the afternoon our forces were within a short distance of Norfolk, and were met by a delegation of citizens and the city formally surrendered. Our troops marched in, and we now have possession.

General Viele is in command as military governor. The city and navy yard were not burnt. The fires which have been seen for some hours proved to be the wood of fire.

General Wool, with Secretary Chase, remained about 11 o'clock to-night.

General Butler withdrew his force without a battle.

The Merrimac is still off Sedgwick's Point.

Commodore Rogers' expedition was heard from this afternoon, seen Eing the James river.

The reports from General McClellan are favorable.

Fortress Monroe, May 11.—To the Hon. P. R. Watson, Adj't S. of the War:

The Merrimac was blown up by the rebels

two minutes before five o'clock this morning. She was set fire to about three o'clock. The explosion took place at the time stated. It is said to have been a grand sight by those who saw it.

The Monitor, Stevens, and the gunboats have gone up towards Norfolk.

The evacuation of Norfolk was fully confirmed in Tuesday's papers.

The delegation of citizens who met Gen. Wool on his approach to the city was headed by Mr. Land, the mayor, who secured from the Federal commander a pledge that private property should be respected, and that the usual business operations should go on unimpeded. As soon as Gen. Viele, the military governor, was established in his headquarters at the custom-house, he issued a proclamation in accordance with these arrangements. Although an intense excitement prevailed in the city during the day, there was no outbreak, and the only demonstration showing the hostile feeling of the people occurred at night, when a number of the vessels lying in the harbor were burned.

The navy-yard at Portsmouth was also burned, and the dry dock partially damaged, but this was probably done before the Federal troops entered Norfolk. The Confederate fortifications at Evelyn's Point, Craney Island and the river batteries were all taken possession of and garrisoned by Federal troops. Gen. Wool's official report states that two hundred guns were captured, and a large amount of shells and small ammunition. The destruction of the Merrimac is fully confirmed. She was first run ashore and then blown up. President Lincoln himself superintended the landing of the troops at Portsmouth and at the batteries. He returned to Washington on Monday.

FROM GEN. HALLECK.

Skirmish near Farmington.

Cairo, May 11.—Steamers have arrived from Pittsburg Landing with news to noon of Saturday. No general engagement had taken place. On Thursday the second battalion of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major Applington, accompanied Gen. Paine from Farmington on a reconnoissance of the enemy's position.

When about two miles out the scouts who had been sent in advance came back and reported a force of Rebel infantry ambushed in the woods on both sides of the road leading from Farmington to Corinth. After consultation the Federal forces advanced for the purpose of ascertaining the rebel strength, and were surrounded, but cut their way through the rebels, who had formed a line on the road, and made their way back to camp, bringing off the body of the major, who was killed, and four of their number, who were wounded. A deserter, who came in subsequently, says the rebels lost 30 killed and wounded, and were missing, at a loss of a lieutenant colonel and captain were killed.

On Friday rebel Gen. Bragg's division attacked Gen. Paine in his position, two miles beyond Farmington. A sharp engagement followed, our men fighting bravely and making several bayonet charges on the enemy, who were repulsed with great slaughter. Large reinforcements of rebels having subsequently arrived, our troops returned to Farmington. We lost nearly 200 in killed, wounded and prisoners. No further particulars have been received.

Chicago, May 11.—A special dispatch from Cairo to the Tribune says: "Advices from Pittsburg Landing with news to noon of Saturday. No general engagement had taken place. On Thursday the second battalion of the Second Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major Applington, accompanied Gen. Paine from Farmington on a reconnoissance of the enemy's position."

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THE BATTLE AT WILLIAMSBURG.

A letter from Williamsburg, Va., in the Philadelphia Press, under date of the 8th instant, contains the following:

VISIT TO THE BATTLE FIELD.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORIES IN IOWA.

On the 5th instant the charter election

took place at Des Moines, Iowa, and resulted

in the choice of a Democratic mayor and 12

out of 14 councilmen. At the last election

the Republicans had a large majority. At

the charter election at Ottumwa, Iowa, on

the same day, the Democrats carried nearly

all the city officers.

It is stated that the mass of the Illinois soldiers have gone in strong for the new constitution of that State, which puts all sorts of disabilities upon negro residents.

In view of such an exhibition of feeling by the soldiery, the legislature of Ohio is said to have adjourned without making any provision for taking the votes of the soldiers of that State for members of Congress, &c., at the autumn elections. This will probably result in their final reach home. From fear also of the votes of soldiers, numbers of leading abolitionists express the hope that the war will not close for a year, because that continued disturbances will render all slave property so insecure as to be valueless.

The colored people of Boston, at a recent meeting, passed resolutions denouncing compulsory colonization, and declaring that when they wish to leave they will go of their own accord and at their own expense; also that they don't intend to leave the United States.

Sherman M. Booth, the abolitionist, was treated to a shower of unmerciful eggs while speaking at Beaver Dam, (Wis.) recently.

SHAM PHILANTHROPY.

Senator Sherman, of Ohio, in a late speech on the everlasting negro question, makes the following candid admission as to the prejudice against the negro that exists among the people he represents:

"In the State where I live, we do not like negroes. We do not dislike our slaves.—As my friend from Indiana (Mr. Wright) said yesterday, 'the whole people of the north-western States are for, reasons, whether correct or not, opposed to having any negroes among them; and that principle or prejudice has been engrained in the legislation of nearly all the north-western States.'

Now, what a confession of gross inconsistency—what an exposure of the sham philanthropy of Black R-publianism, do these few words convey! Here is a party which

carried that hatred to such an extreme that civil war was the bloody fruit; which would

abolish the State Governments of the South, and reduce them to the dependent condition of Territories; which would discard the Constitution, the supreme law of the land, and make the mere will of an accidental Congressional majority the absolute power; all for the sake of giving freedom to the slaves; while, at the very same time, one of its prominent representatives, in his place in the Senate, publicly declares that they are not fit for freedom, and that the very people for whom he speaks, have practically decided, by passing laws to keep these slaves when they fled out of the free States that they inhabit! Were the arrant hypocrisy and monstrous impudence of abolition-R-publianism ever more glaringly exposed?

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic State Executive Committee, the Democratic of Pennsylvania will meet in STATE CONVENTION, at HARRISBURG, on Friday, the 4th day of July, 1862, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, and to adopt such measures as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the Democratic party and the country.

WILLIAM H. WELSH,

Chairman of Dem. State Com.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS.

We publish this morning the address issued by Democratic members of Congress to the people of the United States, and becaue for it a careful perusal. It is written, says the *Patriot & Union*, with uncommon ability and vigor, and with so terse and clear that it cannot be misunderstood. We hope that it may reach every loyal citizen of the United States, and bear fruits for the regeneration of the nation.

The address shows conclusive reasons why the Democratic party should not be disbanded—why the fundamental principles it was organized to maintain are now more necessary for the preservation of our liberties of the Constitution and of the Union, than at any previous period of our national history. Starting with the immortal truths enunciated in Mr. Jefferson's first inaugural, it is little more than an elaboration of those principles and their application to the existing condition of public affairs.

The passages in relation to supporting the Government are peculiarly supporting and conclusive. The Democratic party is summoned to surrender its organization as a means of "supporting the Government." It has always supported the Government and will always continue to do so. But it understands this obligation in a different sense from its adversaries. We support the Government when we conform to the Constitution, obey the laws and discharge all our duties as citizens in fidelity. If those appointed to administer the Government do wrong, we are not bound to sustain them in evil doing. Nay, fidelity to the Government demands that we should denounce every departure from its fundamental principles. Loyalty in this free country does not require slavish subordination to individuals. Men in power are not our king's rulers, they are the servants of the people; and it is the right and the duty of the people to hold them to a strict accountability in the performance of their trust temporarily committed to them. This is not the sense in which our opponents want us to "support the Government." They demand that we shall acquiesce in what the Administration does wrong as well as in what it does right.

Supporting the Government with them is to applaud the incarceration of citizens in basins without warrant of law—to remove spectators of assaults upon the Constitution—to stand by without a murmur of disapproval while the mock-patriots perpetrate enormous frauds upon the Treasury to approve of negro emancipation and the population of the Northern States by an alien and offensive race—and to give the revolutionists and anarchists in Congress an undivided opportunity to work out their inane doctrines, to the destruction of the Union and the liberty of the citizen. This is not supporting the Government. It is helping to destroy it. The Democratic party will support the Government in a higher and better sense, and maintain its organization upon the ancient basis of the Constitution and the principles announced by its great founder—THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Of course this address will be denounced by the Republicans as the production of diabolical "Breckinridge Democrats." It is only necessary to say that the first name attached to it was William A. Richardson, of Illinois, the confidential and ardent friend of Stephen A. Douglas; and that at least two-thirds of the signs were supporters of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency. No man who knows the principles which Mr. Douglass advocated during his lifetime can doubt that, if he had been living, his name would have appeared first upon this address.

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In view of such an exhibition of feeling by the soldiery, the legislature of Ohio is said to have adjourned without making any provision for taking the votes of the soldiers of that State for members of Congress, &c., at the autumn elections. This will probably result in their final reach home. From fear also of the votes of soldiers, numbers of leading abolitionists express the hope that the war will not close for a year, because that continued disturbances will render all slave property so insecure as to be valueless.

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SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.

The House of Representatives on Monday last passed, by a vote of 85-59, the bill introduced and engineered by Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, which declares that slavery or involuntary servitude shall hereafter cease and be prohibited forever in all the Territories of the United States now existing, or hereafter to be formed or acquired in any way. Mr. Cox, of Ohio, very properly called this bill an act to carry out the Chicago platform. It is entirely a partisan measure, of no practical value, and was no doubt intended to act as an irritant upon the Union men of the border States.

At the close of the last regular session of Congress several new territories were organized, without a clause prohibiting slavery; and that too when both Houses contained a Republican majority. We remember well (marks the Patriot & Union) how some of the more moderate Republican journals pointed to this forbearance on the part of the majority as evidence that the Republicans were not disposed to engraft their peculiar territorial theories upon acts of this description, when there was no reason to apprehend the further extension of slavery. If there was reason at that time for being satisfied with the practical freedom of the territories, without re-enacting the decree of Providence as DIXIE, WINSTON once styled such prohibitory legislation, the reason is much stronger now. But unhappily for the country, Congress is completely under the control of a class of fanatics, who can comprehend nothing, and legislate for nothing but the negro. If he does not come in naturally, they drag him in by the heel of life.

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THE ABOLITION NEXT YEAR.

The Republicans change their name every year. It was Know-Nothing, then People's Party, then Republican, then "Republican and People's Union," and next it will be straight out Abolition. A Republican was the other day heard to say that they only wanted to use the name "People's Union" for one year, and that then they would be prepared to call themselves Abolitionists; that they would do it now, only that it was not expedient, and that the time for that had not yet come. The name "Union" applied to the Republicans is ridiculous—a perversion of the term; for if there is any body in the North that has labored and talked for the dissolution of the Union, that person is found in the Republican ranks, talking loudest about Union to-day, preparatory to Abolitionism in the Fall. It is truly astonishing that men can be found to follow the lead of such a party, but it seems that the greater its inconsistency the better some men like it.—*Illinoian Democrat*.

HOW AUTHORS DIFFER.

The Republican press say, "There never would have been civil or sectional war in this country, if Jeff Davis and others of this tribe had not depended upon their political and military power."

Republicans of late are fond of quoting Douglass. They cannot impeach the credibility of their own witness. We seek to know from Douglass, therefore, whether the Republican leaders might not have averted secession and war by a little as-living legislation; and we find his answer in a speech delivered to him in the Senate on the 3d of January, 1861, on the measure of conciliation which he introduced, and introduced, said Douglass.

I believe this to be a fair task of amicability—of amicability. If you of the Republican side are not willing to accept this, nor the principles of the Separation of the South from the North, then you will be compelled to give up your political and military power.

The Democrats will also be compelled by cutting off the head of the South. Some will all at once do it, any important change in the scheme will not be done, but that is a matter which we do not know.

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